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Engin Şenel Dr

*Hitit University, Department of Dermatology and Venereology, Traditional and Complementary Medicine Application and Research Center, and Çor Beekeeping and Bee Products Application and Research Center, Çorum, TURKEY, enginsenel@enginsenel.com*

Seher Doğruer Şenel Dr.

*Anadolu University, Department of Public Administration, Eskişehir, TURKEY, sehersenel@sehersenel.com*

Ghouse Modin Nabeesab Mamdapur Mr.

*Synthite Industries Pvt. Ltd., Department of New Product Development and Research, Kolenchery, Ernakulam, Kerala, INDIA, ghouse@synthite.com*

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# Holistic analysis of global feminism publications: A bibliometric evaluation of feminism literature between 1975 and 2017

**Engin Şenel**<sup>1, 2, 3</sup>

MD, BBA, Associate Professor, HoD

<http://orcid.org/0000-0001-8098-1686>, E-Mail: [enginsenel@enginsenel.com](mailto:enginsenel@enginsenel.com)

<sup>1</sup>Hitit University Faculty of Medicine, Department of Dermatology and Venereology, Çorum, TURKEY

<sup>2</sup>Hitit University Traditional and Complementary Medicine Application and Research Center, Çorum, TURKEY

<sup>3</sup>Hitit University Beekeeping and Bee Products Application and Research Center, Çorum, TURKEY

**Seher Doğruer Şenel**<sup>4</sup>

Faculty of Economics

<http://orcid.org/0000-0003-3496-8581>, E-Mail: [sehersenel@sehersenel.com](mailto:sehersenel@sehersenel.com)

<sup>4</sup>Anadolu University Faculty of Economics, Department of Public Administration, Eskişehir, TURKEY

**Ghouse Modin Nabeesab Mamdapur**<sup>5</sup>

BSc., MLISc., Scientist-Information and Documentation

<http://orcid.org/0000-0003-4155-1987> E-Mail: [ghouse@synthite.com](mailto:ghouse@synthite.com)

<sup>5</sup>Synthite Industries Pvt. Ltd., Department of New Product Development and Research, Kolenchery, Ernakulam, Kerala, INDIA

## Abstract

*Bibliometrics is a relatively novel statistical branch investigating academic publications in a certain field. Although there has been an increasing popularity of bibliometric studies in recent years, scientific literature lacks a holistic analysis of feminism literature. To the best of our knowledge our study was the first bibliometric analysis of the publications in feminism literature. All data of this study was obtained from Web of Science databases. All documents produced in feminism literature between 1975 and 2017 were included. A total of 44,920 published articles were found. The peak year of feminism literature was 2017 with 3378 articles. English was the major language of the literature and it covered 83.91% of total documents. The United States of America (USA) dominated the area with 18,127 articles and covered 40.35% of all literature followed by the UK, Canada, Australia, Spain, Brazil and South Africa (n=5035, 3383, 2180, 777, 620 and 472 documents, respectively). Publications related to feminism were produced from almost all regions in the world except for some African and Asian countries. Canada was the most productive country with a score of 91.55 followed by the Australia, New Zealand and the UK (s=88, 81.11 and 75.63, respectively). Eun-Ok Im from the USA was the most prolific author with 40 articles in feminism field. The USA was the predominant country during all the period of 1975 to 2017. University of California System was the most contributor institution between 1975 and 2009 although University of London ranked the first after 2010. Developed countries dominated feminism literature and all 20 most contributor funding agencies were from developed countries. The researchers from developing and least-developed countries should be supported to produce new publications in the field of feminism.*

**Keywords:** feminism; feminist; bibliometrics; scientometrics; publication trend

## 1. Introduction

Gender and feminism studies are popular and growing fields of scientific literature in the recent years (Söderlund and Madison 2015). Bibliometrics is a novel statistical branch investigating scientific literature in-depth in a certain field (Şenel 2019b). Despite the increasing popularity of bibliometric studies in recent years, academic literature lacks a holistic analysis of feminism literature. In our study we aimed to investigate bibliometric features of feminism literature during a period of 1975 to 2017. To the best of our knowledge, our study was the first bibliometric analysis of feminism publications in the literature.

## 2. Methods

The data of this study was collected from four databases (Web of Science Core Collection, Korean Journal Database, Russian Science Citation Index and SciELO Citation Index) of Web of Science (WoS, Thomson Reuters, New York, NY, USA). We used only WoS Core Collection four bibliometric network and citation analysis. The keyword we used in our analyses were “feminism”, “feminist” and “feminist theory”. All documents produced between 1975 and 2017 were included. Documents published from England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland were mentioned under the United Kingdom (UK) title. The current population data of the countries was retrieved from the United Nations (UN) Database (Anon n.d.). Info-graphics showing bibliometric networks were generated using VOSviewer software (Vosviewer n.d.). Info-map was created with GunnMap 2 free source (GunnMap n.d.).

## 3. Results

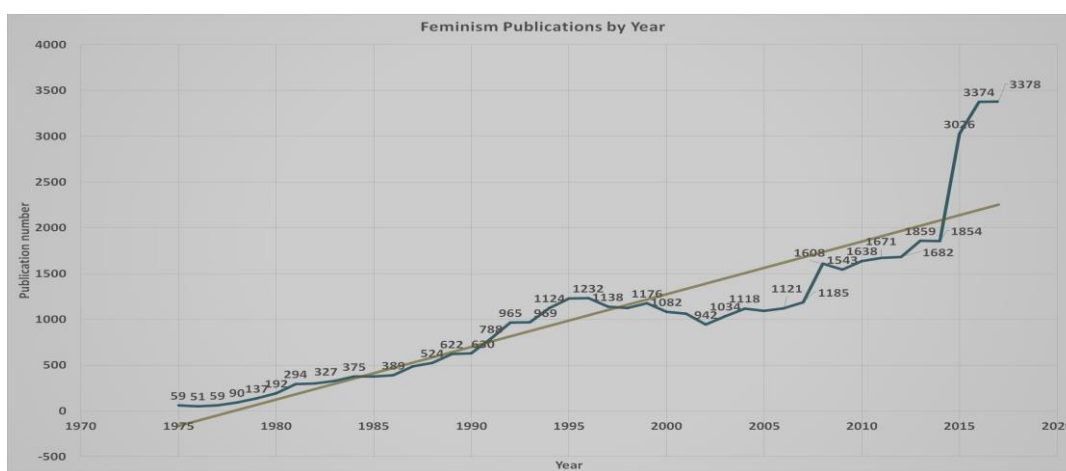
### 3.1. General features of feminism literature

A total of 44,920 published articles were found between 1975 and 2017. The peak year of feminism literature was 2017 with 3378 articles. Only 59 documents were produced in 1975. There was a big leap in the number of publications between 2014 and 2015. The number of publications increased by 63% in 2015 compared to 2014 (Figure 1). English was the major language of the literature and it covered 83.91% of total documents. The other most used languages of the literature were Korean, Spanish, French, Portuguese, German and Russian (6, 3.6, 2.39, 1.57, 1.44 and 0.29%, respectively). The most studied area was Women’s Studies with 2319 papers followed by Sociology, Literature, Psychology and Law (n=1680, 1464, 1336 and 1278 items, respectively; Table 1). The five top most popularized document types of the literature were original articles, reviews, meetings, editorial and letter (66.57, 26.32, 5.07, 4.39, and 1.00, respectively in Table 2).

**Table 1.** The most studied areas of feminism literature between 1975 and 2017

| Research Area       | Record Count <sup>a</sup> | % of 44,920 <sup>a</sup> |
|---------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| Women’s Studies     | 2319                      | 82.73                    |
| Sociology           | 1680                      | 59.94                    |
| Literature          | 1464                      | 52.23                    |
| Psychology          | 1336                      | 47.66                    |
| Law                 | 1278                      | 45.59                    |
| Behavioral Sciences | 1205                      | 42.99                    |
| Arts & Humanities   | 905                       | 32.29                    |
| History             | 890                       | 31.75                    |
| Philosophy          | 753                       | 26.86                    |
| Religion            | 738                       | 26.33                    |

|   |             |            |
|---|-------------|------------|
| Education   | 695         | 24.79      |
| Public Administration   | 581         | 20.73      |
| Social Issues   | 370         | 13.2       |
| Business Economics  | 347         | 12.38      |
| Geography   | 338         | 12.06      |
| Health Care Sciences Services   | 296         | 10.56      |
| Environmental Sciences / Ecology  | 293         | 10.45      |
| Medical Ethics  | 293         | 10.45      |
| Communication   | 265         | 9.45       |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>2803</b> | <b>100</b> |
| <sup>a</sup> Total number may exceed 44,920 and total percentages may exceed 100% because certain items were included in more than one category |             |            |



**Figure 1.** Number of publications in feminism literature by year

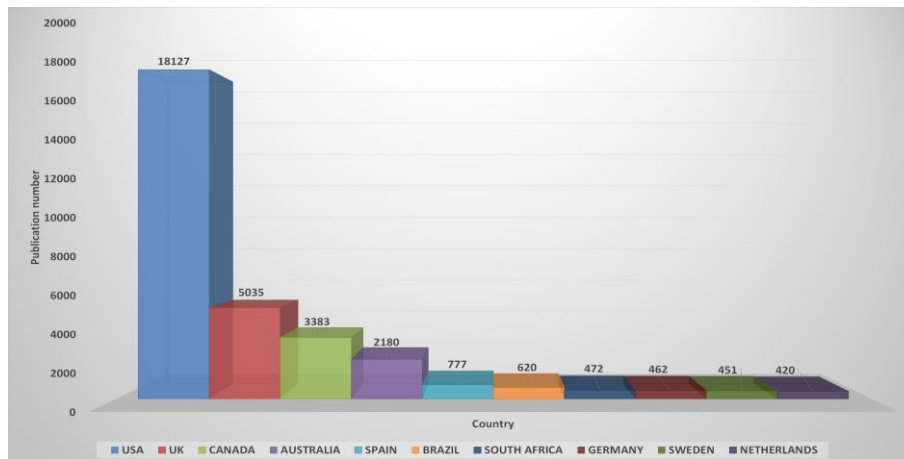
**Table 2.** Document types published in feminism literature between 1975 and 2017

| Document Types     | Record Count <sup>a</sup> | % of 44,920 <sup>a</sup> |
|--------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| Article            | 29902                     | 66.57                    |
| Review             | 11824                     | 26.32                    |
| Meeting            | 2279                      | 5.07                     |
| Editorial          | 1972                      | 4.39                     |
| Letter             | 450                       | 1.00                     |
| Abstract           | 218                       | 0.49                     |
| Biography          | 169                       | 0.38                     |
| Book               | 45                        | 0.10                     |
| Case Report        | 41                        | 0.09                     |
| Correction         | 38                        | 0.08                     |
| Art and Literature | 24                        | 0.05                     |
| News               | 20                        | 0.04                     |
| Bibliography       | 8                         | 0.02                     |
| Report             | 6                         | 0.01                     |
| Clinical Trial     | 5                         | 0.01                     |

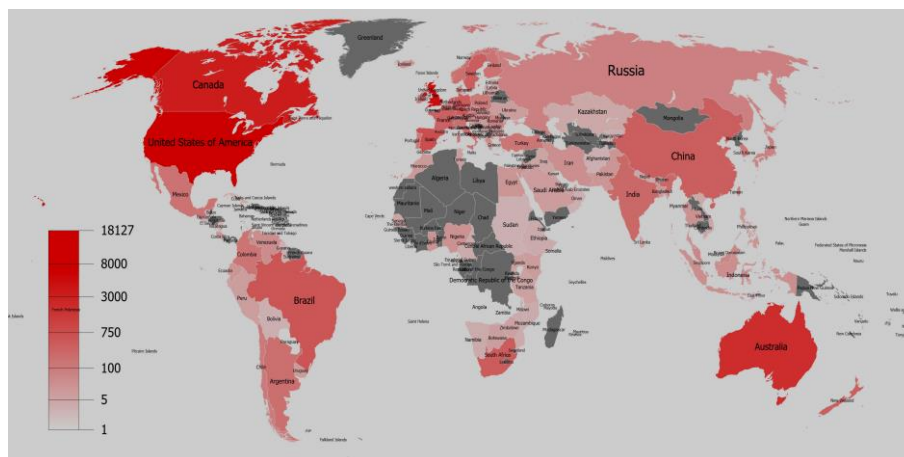
|   |               |            |
|---|---------------|------------|
| Reference Material  | 1             | 0.00       |
| Retraction  | 1             | 0.00       |
| Thesis Dissertation   | 1             | 0.00       |
| Other   | 764           | 1.70       |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>44,920</b> | <b>100</b> |
| <sup>a</sup> Total number may exceed 44,920 and total percentages may exceed 100% because certain items were included in more than one category |               |            |

### 3.2. Global distribution of the publications and the productivity

All the countries publishing in the field of feminism were ranked according to the number of publications produced between 1975 and 2017. The United States of America (USA) dominated the area with 18,127 articles and covered 40.35% of all literature followed by the UK, Canada, Australia, Spain, Brazil and South Africa (n=5035, 3383, 2180, 777, 620 and 472 documents, respectively; Figure 2). Publications related to feminism were produced between 1975 and 2017 from almost all regions in the world except for some African and Asian countries (Figure 3).



**Figure 2.** Top ten most contributor countries in feminism literature between 1975 and 2017



**Figure 3.** Global distribution map of feminism publications between 1975 and 2017

A productivity score was measured for each country publishing in feminism literature with a formula ( $s = \text{publication number} / \text{population} \times 1,000,000$ ) used in recent studies (Şenel 2019a). Canada was the most productive country with a score of 91.55 followed by the Australia, New Zealand and the UK ( $s=88$ , 81.11 and 75.63, respectively; Figure 4). Although the USA had the highest number of

publications in productivity it ranked only 5<sup>th</sup> out of 134 countries publishing articles related to feminism.



**Figure 4.** Ten most productive countries in feminism literature during the period of 1975 to 2017

### 3.3. Authors, journals, academic meetings, institutions and funding agencies

Eun-Ok Im from the USA was the most prolific author with 40 articles in feminism field (Table 3). The highest number of publications were published in the journals of *Women's Studies International Forum*, *Signs*, *Feminism Psychology* and *Feminist Review* (n=940, 874, 527 and 416 items, respectively) (Table 4). Proceedings of the congresses of *Annual Meeting of The American Sociological Association* were the most indexed meeting abstracts in WoS databases (Table 5). University of California System (USA) was the most contributor institution with 1038 articles (2.31%) followed by University of London (UK), State University of New York (USA) and University of Wisconsin System (USA) (n=838, 450 and 431, respectively; Table 6). We noted that 17 out of the most contributor 20 institutions were from the USA and the list had no institutions from developing and least-developed countries. Economic and Social Research Council from the UK was the most supporter funding agency in this field and all the most supporter twenty organizations were from developed countries (Table 7).

**Table 3.** The most prolific ten authors of feminism literature between 1975 and 2017

| Author      | Record Count | % of 44,920 |
|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| Im EO       | 40           | 0.089       |
| Jackson S   | 34           | 0.076       |
| Kitzinger C | 33           | 0.073       |
| McDowell L  | 33           | 0.073       |
| Davis K     | 29           | 0.065       |
| Ferree MM   | 29           | 0.065       |
| Allen KR    | 28           | 0.062       |
| Sjoberg L   | 27           | 0.060       |
| Elshtain JB | 24           | 0.053       |
| Marecek J   | 24           | 0.053       |
| Nelson JA   | 24           | 0.053       |
| Chee W      | 23           | 0.051       |
| Hunt ME     | 23           | 0.051       |
| Stewart AJ  | 23           | 0.051       |

|             |    |       |
|-------------|----|-------|
| Wilkinson S | 23 | 0.051 |
| Bondi L     | 22 | 0.049 |
| Jackson D   | 22 | 0.049 |
| Sayers J    | 21 | 0.047 |
| Stanley L   | 21 | 0.047 |
| Gill R      | 20 | 0.045 |

**Table 4.** The most contributor journals in feminism literature between 1975 and 2017

| Journal                                     | Record Count | % of 44,920 |
|---|--------------|-------------|
| Women's Studies International Forum         | 940          | 2.093       |
| Signs                                       | 874          | 1.946       |
| Feminism Psychology                         | 527          | 1.173       |
| Feminist Review                             | 416          | 0.926       |
| Gender & Society                            | 396          | 0.882       |
| Psychology of Women Quarterly               | 393          | 0.875       |
| Sex Roles                                   | 363          | 0.808       |
| Australian Feminist Studies                 | 345          | 0.768       |
| European Journal of Women's Studies         | 339          | 0.755       |
| Journal of Gender Studies                   | 318          | 0.708       |
| Women Therapy                               | 314          | 0.699       |
| Journal of Feminist Studies in Religion     | 311          | 0.692       |
| Affilia Journal of Women and Social Work    | 303          | 0.675       |
| Women's History Review                      | 291          | 0.648       |
| Gender Place and Culture                    | 285          | 0.634       |
| Gender and Education                        | 251          | 0.559       |
| Contemporary Sociology A Journal of Reviews | 244          | 0.543       |
| Revista Estudos Feministas                  | 240          | 0.534       |
| Hypatia A Journal of Feminist Philosophy    | 237          | 0.528       |
| Feminist Studies                            | 235          | 0.523       |

**Table 5.** The meetings or conferences in which the most documents were presented in the feminism literature between 1975 and 2017

| Meeting Title   | Record Count | % of 44,920 |
|---|--------------|-------------|
| Annual Meeting of The American Sociological Association   | 15           | 0.033       |
| International Symposium on Female Survival and Development  | 15           | 0.033       |
| Third Wave Feminism Conference  | 15           | 0.033       |
| International Symposium on Women S Survival and Development in Current Cultural Environment                   | 12           | 0.027       |
| 2 <sup>nd</sup> International Conference on Advances in Women's Studies                                       | 11           | 0.024       |
| 4 <sup>th</sup> International Conference of The Korean Association for Feminist Studies in English Literature | 11           | 0.024       |
| Conference on Feminist Theology and The Role of Theory  | 11           | 0.024       |

|  |    |       |
|--|----|-------|
| Interdisciplinary Conference on Emigre Feminism  | 11 | 0.024 |
| Workshop on Gender Myths and Feminist Fables Repositioning Gender In Development Policy And Practice | 10 | 0.022 |
| 4 <sup>th</sup> Congress of World Czech Literary Studies Other Czech Literature                      | 9  | 0.020 |

**Table 6.** The most productive 20 institutions in feminism literature between 1975 and 2017

| Institutions   | Country | Record Count | % of 44,920 |
|--|---------|--------------|-------------|
| University of California System                      | USA     | 1038         | 2.31        |
| University of London                                 | UK      | 838          | 1.87        |
| State University Of New York                         | USA     | 450          | 1.00        |
| University of Wisconsin System                       | USA     | 431          | 0.96        |
| Pennsylvania Commonwealth System of Higher Education | USA     | 423          | 0.94        |
| University of Toronto                                | USA     | 420          | 0.93        |
| University of North Carolina                         | USA     | 400          | 0.89        |
| City University Of New York                          | USA     | 381          | 0.85        |
| State University System of Florida                   | USA     | 360          | 0.80        |
| University of Texas System                           | USA     | 346          | 0.77        |
| York University                                      | Canada  | 327          | 0.73        |
| University of British Columbia                       | Canada  | 295          | 0.66        |
| University of Illinois System                        | USA     | 288          | 0.64        |
| University System of Georgia                         | USA     | 285          | 0.63        |
| University of Michigan System                        | USA     | 282          | 0.63        |
| University of Massachusetts System                   | USA     | 274          | 0.61        |
| Rutgers State University                             | USA     | 250          | 0.56        |
| University of Minnesota System                       | USA     | 249          | 0.55        |
| Oregon University System                             | USA     | 242          | 0.54        |
| Penn State University                                | USA     | 238          | 0.53        |

**Table 7.** The most contributor 20 funding agencies in the studies related to feminism literature between 1975 and 2017 (source: WoS Core Collection)

| Institutions                                    | Country   | Record Count | % of 40,365 |
|---|-----------|--------------|-------------|
| Economic and Social Research Council            | UK        | 145          | 0.36        |
| Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council | Canada    | 52           | 0.13        |
| Arts and Humanities Research Council            | UK        | 46           | 0.11        |
| National Science Foundation                     | USA       | 39           | 0.10        |
| Australian Research Council                     | Australia | 30           | 0.07        |
| National Institute of Nursing Research          | USA       | 29           | 0.07        |
| Academy of Finland                              | Finland   | 20           | 0.05        |
| Swedish Research Council                        | Sweden    | 16           | 0.04        |
| Wellcome Trust                                  | UK        | 16           | 0.04        |



|  |                |    |      |
|--|----------------|----|------|
| National Institute of Mental Health                      | USA            | 15 | 0.04 |
| National Institute of Child Health and Human Development | USA            | 14 | 0.03 |
| Canadian Institutes of Health Research                   | Canada         | 13 | 0.03 |
| National Institute on Drug Abuse                         | USA            | 12 | 0.03 |
| Leverhulme Trust   | UK             | 10 | 0.02 |
| British Academy  | UK             | 9  | 0.02 |
| Ontario Graduate Scholarship                             | Canada         | 8  | 0.02 |
| University of Auckland                                   | New Zealand    | 7  | 0.02 |
| Andrew W. Mellon Foundation                              | USA            | 6  | 0.01 |
| European Commission                                      | European Union | 6  | 0.01 |
| Irish Research Council                                   | Ireland        | 6  | 0.01 |

### 3.4. Periods of the feminism literature and citation analysis

To investigate publication trends of feminism literature in-depth, we divided the entire literature into five-year intervals. Citation analysis could be performed in WoS Core Collection database since WoS supported citation analysis function only in the database of WoS Core Collection.

**Table 8.** According to WoS Core Collection Database, the bibliometric features of feminism literature by five-year-intervals

| Period    | Total published articles | The most productive        |                                 |   |   |
|-----------|--------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|---|---|
|           |                          | Country                    | Author                          | Institution                                       | Journal   |
| 1975-1979 | 574                      | USA<br>(n=302,<br>52.61%)  | Ferree MM<br>(n=4, 0.7%)        | University of California System<br>(n=19, 3.31%)  | Signs<br>(n=22, 3.83%)                                |
| 1980-1984 | 1483                     | USA<br>(n=733,<br>49.43%)  | Elshtain JB<br>(n=10,<br>0.67%) | University of California System<br>(n=49, 3.30%)  | Signs<br>(n=86, 5.8%)                                 |
| 1985-1989 | 2402                     | USA<br>(n=1201,<br>50%)    | Offen K<br>(n=8, 0.33%)         | University of California System<br>(n=63, 2.62%)  | Women's Studies International Forum<br>(n=118, 4.91%) |
| 1990-1994 | 4517                     | USA<br>(n=2291,<br>50.72%) | Haug F<br>(n=10,<br>0.55%)      | University of California System<br>(n=159, 3.52%) | Women's Studies International Forum<br>(n=150, 3.32%) |
| 1995-1999 | 5907                     | USA<br>(n=2894,<br>48.99%) | Craft CM<br>(n=9, 0.15%)        | University of California System<br>(n=153, 2.59%) | Women's Studies International Forum<br>(n=166, 2.81%) |
| 2000-2004 | 4880                     | USA<br>(n=2421,<br>49.61%) | Enloe C<br>(n=13,<br>0.27%)     | University of California System<br>(n=142, 2.91%) | Signs<br>(n=170, 3.48%)                               |
| 2005-2009 | 6165                     | USA                        | Im EO                           | University of California                          | Signs   |

|                  |      |                             |                               |  |  |
|------------------|------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|--|--|
|                  |      | (n=2489,<br>40.37%)         | (n=17,<br>0.28%)              | System<br>(n=157, 2.55%)               | (n=120, 1.95%)   |
| <b>2010-2014</b> | 8620 | USA<br>(n=3300,<br>38.28 %) | Alcoff LM<br>(n=19,<br>0.22%) | University of London<br>(n=270, 3.13%) | Women's<br>Studies<br>International<br>Forum<br>(n=145, 1.68%) |
| <b>2015-2017</b> | 9660 | USA<br>(n=3275,<br>33.9 %)  | Hooks B<br>(n=36,<br>0.37%)   | University of London<br>(n=239, 2.47%) | Feminist Media<br>Studies<br>(n=140, 1.45%)                    |

#### 3.4.1. 1975-1979

A total of 574 articles retrieved from WoS Core Collection during a period of 1975 to 1979 (Table 8). H-index of the literature was measured as 14 in this period. Total number of citations was 933 (924 without self-citations) times. The most cited article of this period was an original article titled “*Short scale of attitudes toward feminism*” by Smith ER, Ferree MM and Miller FD published in the journal of *Representative Research in Social Psychology* in 1975 (Table 9).

#### 3.4.2. 1980-1984

Feminism literature had 1483 documents during a period of 1980 to 1984 as searched in WoS Core Collection database. H-index of this period was 28 and the number of total citations was 5518 (5432 without self-citations) times. The peak year was 1987 with 254 citations and the most cited article was a viewpoint article titled “*Feminism, Marxism, Method, And the State - Toward Feminist Jurisprudence*”, published in the journal of *Signs* in 1983 and written by Mackinnon CA (MacKinnon 1983).

#### 3.4.3. 1985-1989

The period of 1985 to 1989 of feminism literature included 2404 documents, 47.92% of which were book reviews. H-index was calculated as 52 and total number of citations was 17461 (17181 without self-citations) times. The peak year of the citations was 2017 for the articles in this period. All the most cited documents of this period were published in 1988. The most cited item was an article written by Haraway D from University of California and titled “*Situated Knowledges - The Science Question in Feminism and The Privilege of Partial Perspective*”(Haraway 1988).

#### 3.4.4. 1990-1994

Total number of the papers indexed in WoS Core Collection between 1990 and 1994 was 4517 (Table 8). H-index was 84 and number of total citations was 37,880 (36,714 without self-citations) times. The most cited article titled “*Hierarchies, Jobs, Bodies: A Theory of Gendered Organizations*” was produced by Joan Acker from University of Oregon published in 1990 in the journal of *Gender & Society* (Acker 1990) (Table 9).

#### 3.4.5. 1995-1999

Total number of produced documents in feminism literature between 1995 and 1999 was 5907 (Table 8). The most cited document was a medical article titled “*Why patients use alternative medicine - Results of a national study*” published in the *Journal Of The American Medical Association* (Astin 1998) (Table 9) Measured H index of the literature was 88 and total number of the citations was 50,744 (49,818 without self-citations).

#### 3.4.6. 2000-2004

A total of 4880 articles were published in feminism literature between 2000 and 2014 and H-index of this period was 98 (Table 8). Total number of citations was 63,883 (62,997 without self-citations) times. 2017 was the peak year of the citations to this period (n=4889 times). An article titled “*Constructions of masculinity and their influence on men's well-being: a theory of gender and health*” published in the journal of Social Science and Medicine in 2000 was the most cited document (Courtenay 2000) (Table 9).

### 3.4.7. 2005-2009

This period included 6165 published items and H-index was 94 (Table 8). Documents published in this period were cited 71,212 times in total (69,647 times without self-citations). The most cited item was a book written by Mahmood S, titled “*Politics of Piety: The Islamic Revival and the Feminist Subject*” in 2005 (Mahmood 2005) (Table 9).

### 3.4.8. 2010-2014

H-index was 64 in the period of 2010 to 2014 of feminism literature with 8620 articles and 46,971 citations (Table 8). The peak year of the citations was 2017 with 9779 citations. An original article titled “*Practicing Intersectionality in Sociological Research: A Critical Analysis of Inclusions, Interactions, and Institutions in the Study of Inequalities*” was the most cited item in this period with 353 citations (Table 9) (Choo and Ferree 2010).

### 3.4.9. 2015-2017

Although this period covered only three years, it included the highest number of the publications (n=9660 items). H-index was only 27 since the published documents in this period were relatively new. Total number of citations was 11,630 (9523 without self-citations). The most cited five articles were produced in 2015. The most cited article titled “*Intersectionality's Definitional Dilemmas*” was written by Collins PH and published in the journal of *Annual Review of Sociology* (Collins 2015).

**Table 9.** The most cited articles in feminism literature per five-year period between 1975 and 2017 (source: WoS Core Collection)

| Article  | Author                                  | Journal                                      | Year | Total citations | Average citations per year |
|--|---|--|------|-----------------|----------------------------|
| <b>1975-1979</b>   |   |  |      |                 |                            |
| Short Scale of Attitudes Toward Feminism                               | Smith, ER;<br>Ferree, MM;<br>Miller, FD | Representative Research in Social Psychology | 1975 | 103             | 2.34                       |
| Construct-Validation of A Shortform Attitudes Toward Feminism Scale    | Singleton, R;<br>Christiansen, JB       | Sociology and Social Research                | 1977 | 42              | 1.00                       |
| Some Effects of New Feminism   | Moulton, R                              | American Journal of Psychiatry               | 1977 | 41              | 0.98                       |
| Early Liberal Roots of Feminism - Locke, John and Attack on Patriarchy | Butler, MA                              | American Political Science Review            | 1978 | 38              | 0.93                       |
| Feminism, Femininity and Television Series - Content-Analysis          | Mcneil, JC                              | Journal of Broadcasting                      | 1975 | 37              | 0.84                       |

| <b>1980-1984</b>  |                          |                                     |      |      |       |
|---|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|------|------|-------|
| Feminism, Marxism, Method, And the State - Toward Feminist Jurisprudence                                      | Mackinnon, CA            | Signs                               | 1983 | 391  | 10.86 |
| Feminism, Marxism, Method, And the State - An Agenda for Theory   | Mackinnon, CA            | Signs                               | 1982 | 381  | 10.30 |
| The Use and Abuse of Anthropology - Reflections on Feminism and Cross-Cultural Understanding                  | Rosaldo, MZ              | Signs                               | 1980 | 210  | 5.38  |
| Have We Got A Theory for You - Feminist Theory, Cultural Imperialism and The Demand for The Woman's Voice     | Lugones, MC; Spelman, EV | Women's Studies International Forum | 1983 | 163  | 4.53  |
| Depopulation, Nationalism, And Feminism in Fin-De-Siecle France   | Offen, K                 | American Historical Review          | 1984 | 154  | 4.40  |
| <b>1985-1989</b>  |                          |                                     |      |      |       |
| Situated Knowledges - The Science Question in Feminism and The Privilege of Partial Perspective               | Haraway, D               | Feminist Studies                    | 1988 |      |       |
| Bargaining with Patriarchy  | Kandiyoti, D             | Gender & Society                    | 1988 |      |       |
| Performative-Acts and Gender-Constitution, An Essay in Phenomenology and Feminist-Theory                      | Butler, J                | Theatre Journal                     | 1988 |      |       |
| Multiple Jeopardy, Multiple Consciousness - The Context of a Black Feminist Ideology                          | King, DK                 | Signs                               | 1988 |      |       |
| Cultural Feminism Versus Post-Structuralism - The Identity Crisis in Feminist Theory                          | Alcoff, L                | Signs                               | 1988 |      |       |
| <b>1990-1994</b>  |                          |                                     |      |      |       |
| Hierarchies, jobs, bodies: A Theory of Gendered Organizations   | Acker, J                 | Gender & Society                    | 1990 | 1903 | 65.62 |
| Gender and the social rights of citizenship - the comparative-analysis of gender relations and welfare states | Orloff, AS               | American Sociological Review        | 1993 | 820  | 31.54 |
| Race and essentialism in feminist legal theory  | Harris, AP               | Stanford Law Review                 | 1990 | 592  | 20.41 |
| Getting personal -  | England, KVL             | Professional                        | 1994 | 458  | 18.32 |

|   |  |   |      |      |        |
|---|--|---|------|------|--------|
| reflexivity, positionality, and feminist research   |  | Geographer                                  |      |      |        |
| Beyond separate spheres - feminism and family research  | Ferree, MM                                 | Journal of Marriage And The Family          | 1990 | 411  | 14.17  |
| <b>1995-1999</b>  |  |   |      |      |        |
| Why patients use alternative medicine - Results of a national study                                   | Astin, JA                                  | Journal of The American Medical Association | 1998 | 1665 | 79.29  |
| Patriarchal terrorism and common couple violence - 2 forms of violence against women                  | Johnson, MP                                | Journal of Marriage and The Family          | 1995 | 926  | 38.58  |
| The extended case method  | Burawoy, M                                 | Sociological Theory                         | 1998 | 657  | 31.29  |
| Situating knowledges: positionality, reflexivities and other tactics                                  | Rose, G                                    | Progress in Human Geography                 | 1997 | 622  | 28.27  |
| The objectified body consciousness scale - Development and validation                                 | McKinley, NM; Hyde, JS                     | Psychology of Women Quarterly               | 1996 | 581  | 25.26  |
| <b>2000-2004</b>  |  |   |      |      |        |
| Constructions of masculinity and their influence on men's well-being: a theory of gender and health   | Courtenay, WH                              | Social Science & Medicine                   | 2000 | 1460 | 76.84  |
| Do Muslim women really need saving? Anthropological reflections on cultural relativism and its others | Abu-Lughod, L                              | American Anthropologist                     | 2002 | 616  | 36.24  |
| Research on domestic violence in the 1990s: Making distinctions                                       | Johnson, MP; Ferraro, KJ                   | Journal of Marriage and Family              | 2000 | 535  | 28.16  |
| Diverging destinies: How children are faring under the second demographic transition                  | McLanahan, S                               | Demography                                  | 2004 | 467  | 31.13  |
| Feminist theory, embodiment, and the docile agent: Some reflections on the Egyptian Islamic revival   | Mahmood, S                                 | Cultural Anthropology                       | 2001 | 361  | 20.06  |
| <b>2005-2009</b>  |  |   |      |      |        |
| Politics of Piety: The Islamic Revival and the Feminist Subject                                       | Mahmood, S                                 | Book  | 2005 | 1839 | 131.36 |
| Perceived Discrimination and Health: A Meta-Analytic Review   | Pascoe, Elizabeth A.; Richman, Laura Smart | Psychological Bulletin                      | 2009 | 1119 | 111.90 |

|   |  |   |      |     |       |
|---|--|---|------|-----|-------|
| Intersectionality and feminist politics   | Yuval-Davis, N                                   | European Journal of Women's Studies                         | 2006 | 653 | 50.23 |
| Inequality regimes - Gender, class, and race in organizations   | Acker, J   | Gender & Society  | 2006 | 651 | 50.08 |
| Intersectionality and Research in Psychology  | Cole, ER   | American Psychologist                                       | 2009 | 625 | 62.50 |
| <b>2010-2014</b>  |  |   |      |     |       |
| Practicing Intersectionality in Sociological Research: A Critical Analysis of Inclusions, Interactions, and Institutions in the Study of Inequalities | Choo, HY; Ferree, MM                             | Sociological Theory   | 2010 | 353 | 39.22 |
| Stop Blaming the Victim: A Meta-Analysis on Rape Myths  | Suarez, E; Gadalla, TM                           | Journal of Interpersonal Violence                           | 2010 | 194 | 21.56 |
| The effects of gender on climate change knowledge and concern in the American public  | McCright, AM                                     | Population and Environment                                  | 2010 | 183 | 20.33 |
| Intersections: The Simultaneity of Race, Gender and Class in Organization Studies   | Holvino, E                                       | Gender Work and Organization                                | 2010 | 183 | 20.33 |
| Gender and mobility: new approaches for informing sustainability  | Hanson, S  | Gender Place and Culture                                    | 2010 | 156 | 17.33 |
| <b>2015-2017</b>  |  |   |      |     |       |
| Intersectionality's Definitional Dilemmas   | Collins, PH                                      | Annual Review of Sociology                                  | 2015 | 121 | 30.25 |
| For Slow Scholarship: A Feminist Politics of Resistance through Collective Action in the Neoliberal University  | Mountz, A; Bonds, A; Mansfield, B; <i>et al.</i> | An International Journal for Critical Geographies           | 2015 | 104 | 26.00 |
| Pursuing Intersectionality, Unsettling Dominant Imaginaries   | May, VM  | Pursuing Intersectionality, Unsettling Dominant Imaginaries | 2015 | 73  | 18.25 |
| What is and what is not positive body image? Conceptual foundations and construct definition  | Tylka, Tracy L.; Wood-Barcalow, Nichole L        | Body Image  | 2015 | 72  | 18.00 |
| Beyond Sexual Orientation: Integrating Gender/Sex and Diverse Sexualities via   | van Anders, Sari M                               | Archives of Sexual Behavior                                 | 2015 | 59  | 14.75 |

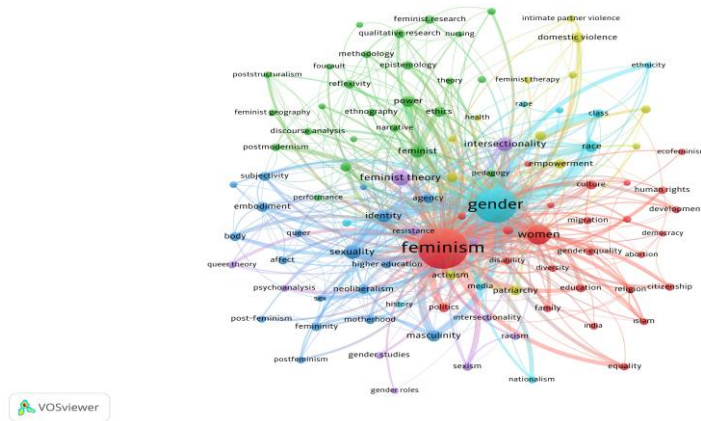
|                              |  |  |  |  |  |
|------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| Sexual Configurations Theory |  |  |  |  |  |
|------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|

### 3.5. Bibliometric networks

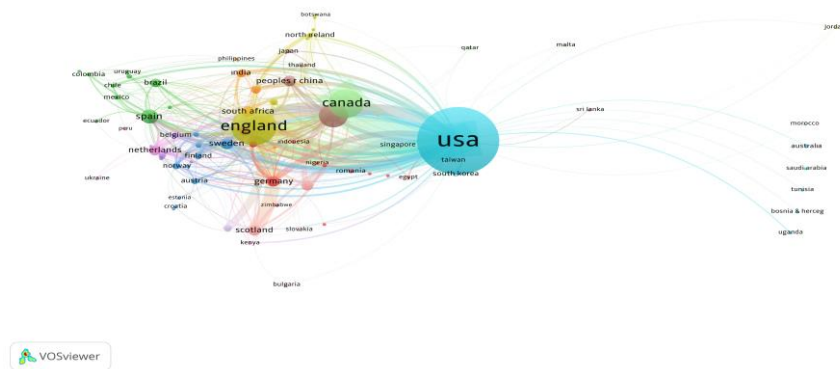
We performed a bibliometric network analysis on 44,208 articles indexed in WoS Core Collection database in feminism literature. We could also carry out bibliometric analysis of used keywords of the last three decades. We detected that almost the same keywords were used in all decades, even if their order changed (Table 10). The keyword network analysis revealed a starburst pattern in which the keywords of “feminism”, “gender” and “women” centered (Figure 5). The USA centered in the bibliometric network of the most collaborative countries. We noted that the most collaborative countries were the USA, the UK and Canada (Figure 6). Universities from Canada such as University of Toronto, University of British Columbia and York University were found to be the most collaborative institutions (Figure 7).

**Table 10.** Most used keywords in feminism literature

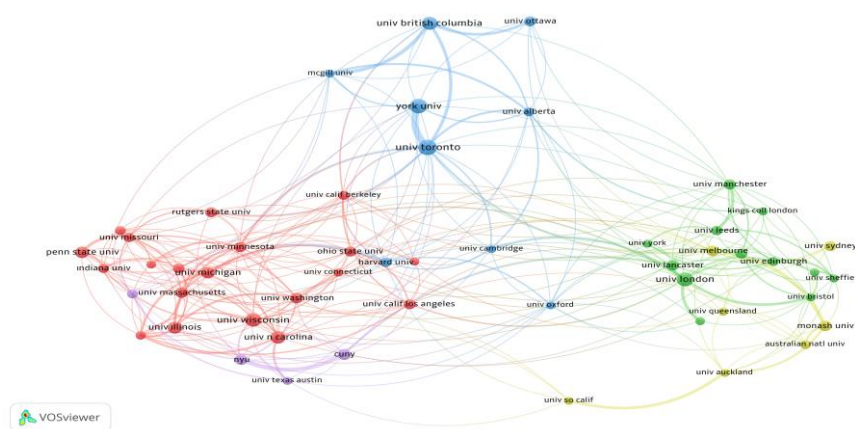
| Keywords (Total link strength) |                         |                    |                       |                         |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| S.No.                          | 1990-2017               | 1990-1999          | 2000-2009             | 2010-2017               |
| 1                              | Feminism (4754)         | Feminism (168)     | Feminism (730)        | Feminism (2374)         |
| 2                              | Gender (4105)           | Gender (162)       | Gender (599)          | Gender (2280)           |
| 3                              | Women (1261)            | Women (51)         | Women (226)           | Women (630)             |
| 4                              | Sexuality (813)         | Power (49)         | Identity (151)        | Sexuality (461)         |
| 5                              | Intersectionality (650) | Epistemology (33)  | Sexuality (125)       | Intersectionality (438) |
| 6                              | Feminist theory (621)   | Postmodernism (31) | Power (112)           | Feminist theory (328)   |
| 7                              | Identity (566)          | Politics (25)      | Race (106)            | Race (309)              |
| 8                              | Race (566)              | Research (24)      | Feminist theory (103) | Masculinity (256)       |
| 9                              | Power (524)             | Empowerment (20)   | Masculinity (82)      | Identity (246)          |
| 10                             | Feminist (471)          | Sexuality (20)     | Class (77)            | Power (236)             |



**Figure 5.** Keyword network of feminism literature between 1975 and 2017



**Figure 6.** Bibliometric network of collaborative countries in feminism literature



**Figure 7.** Bibliometric network of collaborative institutions in feminism literature

#### 4. Discussion

Bibliometrics uses statistical methods to investigate a scientific area of academic literature. It provides analysis on data such as contributor authors and institutions, productive countries, trends of publication and citations, and expectations in a certain field. The first bibliometric study investigating subject scattering in publications was performed by Campbell in 1896 (Hood and Wilson 2001). The term of “bibliometrics” was first coined by Pritchard in 1969 instead of the confusing term of “statistical bibliography” (Pritchard 1969). As far as we know and searched, our analysis was the first bibliometric study in feminism literature. We used WoS database in our research since it was the most reliable database indexing over 50,000 books, 12,000 journals (dating from 1823) and 12 million documents from all over the world as of 2014. We found only four studies as we searched into all database provided by WoS using the keywords of “feminism” and “bibliometrics”. One of these studies was an analysis of scientific output of transsexuality in Spanish medical literature (Navarro-Pérez, Ortiz-Gómez, and Gil-García 2015). The second was a bibliometric investigation of 466 journal articles on tourism gender research (Figuroa-Domecq et al. 2015).

In 2017, Tsay and Li performed a bibliometric analysis of women’s studies literature over the period of 1900 to 2013. WoS database was also used in their study. Although they used a wide range of keywords such as “wom\*n stud\*” of “female stud\*” only 16,852 items were retrieved. Total number of the publications they found was rather lower than our search (n=44,920 items found in our analysis). The USA covering 50.6% of the literature on women’s studies was found to be the leading country as detected in our study. The UK came next in the ranking as in our analysis. The journal of



*Signs* was noted to be the most productive source with 347 papers in the field of women's studies although we found the journal of Women's Studies International Forum was the most contributor with 940 documents in feminism literature (Table 4) (Tsay and Li 2017). Söderlund and Madison investigated gender studies publications produced in Sweden between 2000 and 2010 by using the keyword of "gender" in WoS database. They found Gothenburg University was the most contributor institution in gender studies from Sweden (Söderlund and Madison 2015). We found no institutions from Sweden in the most productive institutions' list and only three institutions were non-US, one from the UK and two from Canada (Table 6). Sweden ranked 9<sup>th</sup> in the most contributor countries' list and 6<sup>th</sup> in the most productive countries' list in feminism literature according to our analysis (Figure 2 and 4).

## 5. Conclusion

We detected that total number of the publications produced in feminism literature increased gradually by year between 1975 and 2014 and exponentially after 2014 (Figure 1). The USA was the predominant country during all the period of 1975 to 2017. University of California System was the most contributor institution between 1975 and 2009 although University of London ranked the first after 2010. We noted that the contribution of the USA to feminism literature decreased gradually by year after 2000 from 49.61 to 33.9% of total literature (Table 8). Developed countries dominated feminism literature and all the most contributor funding agencies were from developed countries. The researchers from developing and least-developed countries should be supported to produce new publications in the field of feminism.

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